...ARTER'S
...E CAPITOL
...k Bindery,
BOOK MANUFACTORY,
...ght St., Harrisburg, Pa.
...ment is chiefly devoted to
...re of Blank Books for
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...there, desiring to have their Books well
...ate prices, should give us a call. News-
...et sts., Harper's Weekly, Gleason's
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...Address F. L. McCRUM,
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...DERN, at the Tribune Office, are my
...and vicinity. They will give informa-
...binding, and receive and return books
...rges, for all who entrust their work to
[March 27, 1862-1y

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS
JOHN McKEAGE, successor to A. W. Kinney,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL MARBLE WORK.
All work finished at this es-
at the lowest possible prices.
tablishment warranted to give satisfaction.
Hollidaysb'g, Dec. 30, 1858-tf.

...Y AND BAKERY!
...DERSIGNED ANNOUN-
...siness of Altoona and vicinity that he
...large invoice of
...ECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES
...ircus &c., expressly for the Holidays,
...always on hand a good stock of plain
...his own manufacture.
...PRUNES, RAISINS, &C.
...ll seasons of the year.
Sugar, Molasses, Butter,
...WHITE WHEAT FLOUR.
...T FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C.
...for sale in large or small quantities.
...l price my stock and you will find
...us any in town.
JACOB WISE.

...AT QUESTION WHICH
...the mind of every person
...et the best article for my
...to other matters, the sub-
...tempt to direct, but if you
...e line of
...S OR SHOES
...examination of his stock and work.
...ays on hand an assortment of Boots, Shoes
...c., which he offers at fair prices.
...cial attention to custom work, all o
...nted to give satisfaction. None but th
...employed
...op is on Virginia street, immediate
...ing Store.
...tf] JOHN H. ROBERTS.

...ETTINGER'S
News Agency,
No. 7, MAIN STREET
...OOKS, BLANK BOOKS,
...Y, CONFECTIONARIES
...S & TOBACCO,
...TIONS IN GREAT VARIETY
...TANTLY ON HAND.

...L POLICE GAZETTE.—
...ournal of Crime and Criminals is in
...ued is widely circulated throughout
...ds as all the Great Trials, Criminal
...e Editorials on the same, together with
...inal Matters, not to be found in any
...$2 per annum; $1 for six months, to
...ribers, (who should write name
...and State where they reside plainly.)
To G. W. MATSELL & CO.,
...op't. of New York Police Gazette,
New York City

...ECTIONERY
...STER SALOON,
...CRIBER WOULD IN-
...ens of Altoona and vicinity that his
...NUT and FRUIT STORE is always
...y best articles to be had, and in great
...an
...ER SALOON
...is in which he will serve up OYSTERS
...the season.
...BREAD & PIES always on hand.
...repared to supply cakes, candies, &c.,
...parties. He invites a share of public
...that he can render full satisfaction to
...and saloon is on Virginia street, two
...Hall. OTTO ROSSI.

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...respectfully announces
...and the public gene-
...that he has opened
...where he keeps on
...and Boots and Shoes,
...GAIL, OILS, VARNISH,
...business, and a desire to accommo-
...date prices and quality, he hopes to
...share of public patronage.
...Repairing on reasonable terms,
...done promptly and neatly.
...especially requested. Call
...BASE.—Having pur-
...it to manufacture the CELEBRATED
...AL TENTH, I am now prepared to
...this new and beautiful article, as
...to the old style, on short notice, and
...discolor. It contains no mercury,
...ures there is no gagging, nausea,
...often become obnoxious. Persons
...eeth will please call and examine
W. E. RYNDER.
Office in Masonic Temple, Altoona.

...LARD OILS, CAM-
...Fluid, Carbon Oil, &c., at
KINNEY'S
...AT McCORMICK'S Store
...partment of Ready-Made Clothing,
...No. 7, M...
...S.—A LARGE AND
...ment of Groceries have just been
...J. J. ...
...E, TOOTH, SHAVING,
...d Varnish Brushes at
KINNEY'S.
...S OF PRINTING
...ed expeditiously executed at the
"ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.
...S, COLOGNES, FOR
...Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c., at
KINNEY'S.
...AND EYE WATER
...Kinney's.

The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 7. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1862. NO. 28.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

F. H. McCRUM,.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,)..... $1,50.
All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (8 lines)	50	75	1 00
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Over three weeks and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

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Six lines or less	$ 1 50	$ 3 00	$ 5 00
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Three "	5 00	8 00	12 00
Four "	6 00	10 00	14 00
Half a column	10 00	14 00	20 00
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Communications of a political character or individual interest will be charged according to the above rates.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to the above terms.

Business notices five cents per line for every insertion.
Obituary notices exceeding ten lines, fifty cents a square

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY

The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the world for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Diseases of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those SECRET and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exhalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men cotemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformity, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET.

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

THOUSANDS of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pain in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month, taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentlemen of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms. Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to this Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Maryland

Choice Poetry.

[*For the Altoona Tribune.*]

OUR COUNTRY CALLS TO ARMS.

BY JAMES WIDNEY.

Columbia's sons, in strength arise,
To arms! To arms! our country cries,
Maintain our cause, or Freedom dies,
While foes rejoice triumphantly.

Our fathers bled to make us free
And raised the flag of Liberty,
That proudly waves o'er land and sea
Its stars and stripes so gracefully.

We are the sons of patriot sires,
Our altars glow with sacred fires
And Freedom tunes our natal lyers
With strains of sweetest melody.

O'er hill, and dell, and mountain glen
We hear the sound of arming men
To drive foul treason from its den
And route its hordes of treachery.

In phalanx strong, in grand parade,
Draw forth the flashing battle blade
"And trust in God," be not dismayed,
And he will give you victory.

Then forward march the foe to meet,
(Who trailed our flag beneath their feet,)
And all their foul designs defeat
And sink their names in infamy.

Wield well your arms and let them feel
The minie ball and bristling steel,
The horseman's charge, and deafening peal
Of thunder toned artillery.

Our hopes are centred in ye brave
Who rush our blood-bought land to save,
Unfurl your banners, let them wave,
And charge the foe impetuously.

Rest not, nor from the field retreat
Until the victory is complete,
And every sward beneath your feet
Shall be a traitor's sepulchre.

Select Miscellany.

WILLIE THE RUNAWAY.

A STORY FOR CHILDREN.

One moonlight night, when all the house was still, Willie Nichols rose softly from his bed. He dressed himself quietly that he might not disturb his sister, or his little brother Bennie who slept with him. Through the window of the attic room the moonbeams shone softly, and they threw their beautiful light on Fannie's pale face, and on Bennie's curling hair.—They showed Willie the seams and the cracks in the old wall, the trunk which his father had carried with him on his voyage years ago, and the little Bible on the stand. Precious little Bible! His Sabbath-school teacher had given it to him as a token of love, long before he had ever thought of being a runaway. Out of the window the same moonlight was falling softly on the old mulberry tree in the little garden, and making fantastic shadows of its leaves and branches upon the ground. It fell too upon the Squire's white house, standing so proudly among the old stately trees, and upon the long winding road that led to Farmer Benson's.

Willie stood trembling and irresolute, as he gazed upon the still world outside. For a moment his good angel whispered, "Stay, Willie! Do not leave your widowed mother and her little ones, and your dear home." But a whisper on the other side was louder still, and saying, "I can never go to Farmer Benson's," the boy dressed himself, tied up his few things, and his Bible among them. Then, with a last fond look at brother, sister, he stole out of the room and down the stairs. At his mother's door he paused, and put his hand upon the latch, but he did not venture to go in. His mother might awake, and Willie did not dare to meet her tender gaze, and ask a blessing upon his purpose.

Willie's mother was poor. Her husband's ship had been wrecked on a distant coast. And he had gone down with it.—A hard struggle had Mrs. Nichols to procure food and fire for her little ones, though many of her neighbors were kind, and would have helped her if they could. But they were poor themselves, and could give but kind wishes and a day's work now and then, to the widow. Meanwhile by various means, sewing, washing, nursing the sick, and, in fact everything that a woman's needy hands could do—she had made both ends meet, until her three oldest children were old enough to help her. Robert and Mattie were learning trades and Willie was to be bound out to a farmer.

The little fellow had objected to this; but his mother deemed it best for him, and the arrangements had been completed to her own satisfaction and that of Mr. Benson. Willie Nichols could find no fault with the farmer, who was a pleasant genial man, with a kind word for every one; but he longed to go to sea. The sea with its wild blue waves, foam-crested, with its wideness and vastness, was the subject of his thoughts day and night.—"Oh! how free," thought Willie, "must a sailor's life be."

But his mother had a horror of the ocean ever since the letters came that told her of the wreck of the Flying Fish.—Her boys had often heard her remark that "no son of hers should be a sailor." Willie had sometimes spoken of his wish; but his mother had said if he loved her he would not mention the sea in her hearing.

And so it was that Willie became a runaway. Down the stairs, through the little garden, out on the highway. The world before him! cold, desolate, bitter world, that had tempted and disappointed so many! Home behind him, sweet home, with its morning and evening altar of prayer, its charmed circle of loving ones, its recollections of a mother's kiss. Poor little wanderer! Ah my boy, pause, before you, like he, step out from the sweet refuge of your earthly home, into the storms and tempests of life.

Willie's home was near a seaport town. Before noon of the next day he was on the deck of a ship bound for the South Pacific. When again the moon shone on the water, his native land was fading away in the distance.

Willie did not find a sailor's life so free as he expected. There were hard words and hard blows to bear. There was coarser fare than he had been used to.—There was climbing up the rigging when the waves were lashed by storms, and the ship rolled at their will. Many an hour of pain and home-sickness came to Willie, and sometimes his little hammock was wet with tears. Still, it was not so hard for him as for many others. His prompt obedience, and cheerful industry, his fearlessness and agility, made him a favorite on board, and there was not a man on the vessel, who would not have risked life and limb to save the little fellow had he been in danger.

Eighteen months went by. They had touched here and there at different ports, and now and then they had spoken a vessel bound homeward, or perhaps bound still further away than they were themselves.

One day the second mate, who was standing on the deck, said suddenly to the boy:

"Willie, where did you come from?"

"From Line, sir, near N——"

"Did you run away?"

A tear gathered in Willie's eye, and his head dropped. No need of an answer.

"Have you a father and a mother?"

"A mother at home, but my father is dead."

"Does your mother know where you are my boy?"

"No, I wouldn't let her know for the world. It would break her heart."

"Far worse to her to be in suspense.—Twenty thousand miles from home, and your mother not know of it! No, Will! the first vessel we speak must carrry a letter to your mother. Remember, my boy!

Willie promised, and began, in his leisure moments, a letter.

A few days afterward they were chasing a whale. This is very dangerous sport, for the huge creature when wounded, strikes deadly blows with his tail, and often capsizes boats, or breaks them to pieces. The boat which held Willie and four or five of the sailors had the bottom knocked out of it by a blow of the monster's tail. Pale, and dreadfully bruised, the boy was lifted up the ship's side, and laid in his hammock.

That night the mate watched by him till twelve o'clock. He had fallen into a gentle sleep, saying he would be all right in the morning. Bidding two of the men to watch if he wanted anything, the kind mate, who had always been his friend, left him, that he might himself seek repose.

Morning came. In its first gray light the mate returned to Willie's bed. The watchers overcome by weariness, had fallen asleep. "Willie, how do you feel?" But Willie did not answer.

"He must be asleep," said his friend, surprised that no reply was given. He laid his hand on the boy's forehead. It was cold as marble. He lifted the little hand. It fell pulseless and cold from his grasp. Willie was dead.

Alone, all alone in the drear dead of night, without a mother's soft caress, or a sister's loving whisper, the little runaway boy had been called to die—alone in the swinging ship, on the wide, wide sea.—And next day, as the sailors stood around in a solemn, silent circle, they brought the little white form on deck. It was sewed up in the hammock, with only the face left uncovered, that all might see for the last time, the beautiful features, and the brown, wavy hair. The captain read the burial service; and then the canvass was sewed up, the weight put in at the feet, that it might sink more quickly to its ocean grave, and the body of Willie Nichols was let down into the waves. And, as the ship went faster and faster on its way, the little sailor-boy's form sank deeper and deeper to the bottom of the sea, there to rest until the resurrection.

The unfinished letter and a curl of the brown hair, were placed in Willie's Bible, and sent home to his mother. But she had gone before; and we can but hope that little Willie had been led to repent and believe in Jesus.

I heard the story of little Willie Nichols from the gentleman who, years before, had sent the account of his death to the old home in Line.—*Banner of the Covenant.*

LAUREL SWAMP INN.

The following preamble and advertisement of "Laurel Swamp Inn," by R. M. S. Jackson, M. D., the original proprietor, will be read with amusement; especially by those who were acquainted with the Doctor and could appreciate his fine accomplishments and original humor. This Inn was one of the first buildings erected in the vicinity of Cresson, and was fitted up and opened to receive the public in 1853. This same building now forms the Turnpike front of what is called the "Lower House."

"THE NEW INN."

"Rare Ben Johnston" once delighted appreciating audiences with the wit, the learning, the genuine poetry, of a play bearing the above captivating title; in our degenerate days the legitimate Drama has fallen into disrepute; yet although "The New Inn" never more graces the boards of national and capital theatre, the scholar, the man of taste, always peruses the play with feelings of refined pleasure.

But it is of another creation of mingled romance and reality that we must now speak: to wit, the new Inn of Robert Smith.

The Smith family is one which during ages has been prominently before the public; from time immemorial there have been Smiths who towered above the common herd,

"In shape and gesture proudly eminent."

We have not space enough to widen upon them all—we cannot expatiate upon the bright deeds, the shining virtues, the commanding talents which may have distinguished the individual Smiths, from the time of John the adventurer, who made love to Pochahontas, down to Joseph the Mormon, who was disposed to make love to everybody; we are even compelled to take Alexander at his word and let him,

"Love and flush and thrill.
Or let him die."

Our business with *Robert*, who having bade adieu to the aesthetics and the angels, is disposed to find "that tranquility which passeth all understanding," in acts of merest philanthropy, in common, every day charities of a cup of cold water to the thirsty, and a crust of bread to the hungry.

Abandoning "star-eyed science," turning away from the court of the Muses, he will preside in his new temple of the Actual; and as Prophet and Priest of the new Philosophy, will teach mankind to turn the cold shoulder upon the Mystical, the Abstract, and enrapture them with all that is Transcendental in common provender, and all that is Idyllic in three cent whiskey.

So now for Robert's first "utterance."

LAUREL SWAMP INN.

In the Laurel Swamp, is now ready to take in any person that may wish to be "*taken in.*" The human race have been wondering why this *Tavern* was not finished long ago. This is not at all surprising, as it has been nine weeks, sixteen days, and six hours longer building than the Tower of Babel—and caused more swearing, and confusion of tongues, undoubtedly than the same venerable edifice. Let good men all pray that the same calamity—the curse of God, may not follow this feeble effort of one poor man to get up a shanty for the protection of his fellow creatures, which was inflicted upon the proud and ambitious ones of old—who wished to get up to Heaven on Stone and Mortar, instead of by Good Works and by Grace. This House and surrounding Swamp have been a *taking in* concern from the first, on account of the nature of the soil. Title, quick sands, glorious legal uncertainties, and eternal delays. In the first place the title of the land has been in a state of "Bornation" (Cambria County named for birth) for ten years. This has been caused by a "baleful enchantment" and the influence of Mephistoghiles.

Although seventeen scientific legal Midwives of the most undoubted genius and reputation as land lawyers have been at work all that time, no title can be found.

Five Supreme Beldams are now at work with legal forceps and scissors to finish this "Bornation" from the forlorn mother of legal abstractions, and whom it is hoped, by hook or by crook, by right or by wrong, will have it accomplished.

The walls of this house itself have *taken in* more whiskey and money to build them, than any ten Barns in Cambria county.—The timbers of ships to last forever and then make good oven wood are boiled in oil. From high price and scarcity of grease, the Proprietor of the Laurel Swamp Inn thought it best to boil his timbers in whiskey. There were also other considerations of a scientific and chemical character. For, although the whiskey element will rot the human gut, it preserves timber, peaches, and dead animal matter from decay. His bar is only tolerably, whiskey predominating; but his greatest trouble is that he can only sell by the barrel or butt, having no license, as a compensation to the human soul for the want of the Music of the Spheres in the shape of three cent drinks. The proprietor will supply fiddling gratis, and every man can have the privilege of drinking thirty-two gallons or a common barrel. The nineteen gallon law of Massachusetts being considered a too puritanic and contracted arrangement for the stomach of man in these mountain parts.

His table is the ordinary mountain grub, common shanty cooking, hard enough, but suitable to a region near the line of eternal show, where the human nose is required to be pickled in whiskey or drop off with intense frost.

The Inn is situated in the Swamp one half mile west of Cokation, at the crossing of the three Allegheny Mountain roads, near a large sand rock spring, which has its "Bornation" from the roots of a venerable pine forest.

The building itself is of the Egyptain order of Architecture, that is, after the first formula of a human habitation or Temple for the household Gods, wigwam or tent like; in short the aboriginal shanty of the biped man, low and cavernous; *simplicity and want* having cut the graces entirely.

Hoping to have some custom, the proprietor is happy to inform the public that this resting place for the weary laden is now arranged. ROBERT SMITH.

The proprietor would inform the public that Dr. Jackson, of the firm of Jackson & Howe, has rooms in this house—his office being in the original squatters log cabin, opposite. The Dr. is well known to be sound on fits, and common snakes in the hat. His services can be obtained at any time.

GEN. SIGEL.—This gallant officer, who has probably gained as many substantial laurels, and rendered as much real service to the country as any general in our army, holds an important position in Pope's army, and we may at any moment look for startling intelligence from "the Army of Virginia." Sigel commands the advance *corps d'armee* of Pope's forces, and the rebels, it is believed, intend putting Stonewall Jackson against him. The *forte* of each of these officers has been that of strategy, dash and pluck; they both have the confidence of their followers, and of their respective sections. Jackson has the advantage of a better intimacy with the territory in which they are acting, having been reared a hunter in that region of the Old Dominion—but Sigel "was born a general;" he has improved and cultivated his natural military mental faculties by scientific education; made practical use of his genius and talent in the wars waged by the Revolutionists of Prussia; and has been all his life a close and thorough student of the science and art of war, occupying a professorship in a military academy in the West for more than eight years previous to the breaking out of the rebellion. So that "when Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war."

PASS IT ALONG.—Pass it along, whether you believe it or not—that one-sided whisper against the character of a virtuous female. You say you don't believe, but you will use your influence to bear up the false report and pass it on the current.—Strange are mankind! How many reputations have been lost by surmise! How many hearts have been bled by a whisper! How many benevolent deeds have been chilled by the shrug of a shoulder!—How many individuals have been shunned by a gentle, mysterious hint! How many early graves have been dug by a false report! Yet you will pass the slander along; you keep it above water by a wag of your tongue, when you might sink it forever. Destroy the passion for telling a tale, we pray you. Lisp not a word that may injure the character of another.

If the female has erred, forgive her, and forget the past—she has wounds enough without the fangs of the slander's tongue. Be determined to listen to no story that is repeated to the injury of another, and as far as you are concerned, the slander will die. But tell it once, and it may go as on the wings of the winds—increasing with each breath, till it is circulated throughout the State, and has brought to the grave one who might have lived and been a blessing to the world.

A COW'S MITE TO THE WAR FUND.—The Albany *Evening Journal* gives us this story, the cream of which is the $285:—A few days since, subscriptions were set on foot in Orleans County. A farmer of moderate means contributed $50 and a cow. Every one conceded that this was liberal; but it occurred to a friend that the cow might be turned to excellent account. Lots were to be cast for her, and 205 tickets, at $1 each, were distributed and paid for. This, practically, brought up the farmer's subscription to $255.—The winner put her up at auction, and $30 more were added to the fund—making the aggregate $285. But it was deemed a pity that a cow so thoroughly patriotic should be sold so cheap; and the result was that $17 were added to the purchase money—making the *cow's* aggregate contribution to the fund $252, besides the $50 from her original owner. There are a great many rich men, all over the country, who will not do half as much for the war as *this cow*.

WIFE *vs.* LADY.—It is certainly not in good taste for a gentleman to speak of his wife as his "lady," or to register their names upon the books of a hotel as "John Smith and *Lady*," or to ask a friend "How is your lady?" This is all fashionable vulgarity, and invariably betrays a lack of cultivation. The term "wife" is far more beautiful and appropriate and refined, whatever may be said to the contray. Suppose a lady were to say, instead of "my husband," *my gentleman;* or suppose we were to speak of "Mrs. Fitz and her gentleman." The thing would be absolutely ludicrous, and its obverse is none the less so, if rightfully considered. A man's wife is his wife, and not his lady; and we marvel this latter term is not absolutely tabooed in such a connection, at least by intelligent and educated people. It ought to be left for the exclusive use of codfish aristocracy.

FUNNY.—Rumsey and Newcomb's Minstrels have been driven out of Germany. An English paper says: It appears that the Germans, unaccustomed to this sort of entertainment, expected to find the troop composed of real black men, and when it was discovered that they were only white men, blackened up for the purpose of caricaturing the "nigger," the German press and people denounced them as impostors! The public was informed by the German press, in all seriousness, that Rumsey and Newcomb's Minstrels were base imposters, and that the black could be rubbed off their faces, and that there was not a real black among them! The result was that our minstrel friends were obliged to bring their performance to a very abrupt conclusion, or they might have been "assisted" out of town.

☞ Look at the great mass of marriages that take place over the whole world, poor contemptible affairs that they are. A few soft looks, a walk, a dance, a squeeze of the hand, a popping of the question, a purchasing of a ring, a minister, a ride or two in a hired carriage, a night in a country inn, and all is over. For five or six weeks two sheepish looking persons are seen dangling on each other's arms, looking at waterfalls or guzzling wine and cakes; then everything falls into the most monotonous routine—the wife sits on one side, the husband on the other, and little quarrels, little cares, little children, little joys and little sorrows gradually gather around them. This is what ninety-nine out of a hundred find to be the delights of matrimony.

DEFINITION OF GOOD MANNERS.—The world has always been charmed with fine manners, and why should it not? For what are fine manners but this: to carry your soul on your lip, in your eye, in the palm of your hand, and yet to stand not naked, but clothed by your individual quality—visible, yet inscrutable—given to the hearts of others, yet contained in your own bosom—nobly and humanely open, yet duly reticent and secured from invasion. Polished manners often disappoint us; good manners never. The former may be taken on by indulgent souls; the latter imply a noble and opulent nature.

☞ Little Siss.—"Oh, Bobby, I'm going to have a hooped dress, an oyster shell bonnet, a pair of ear drops and a little baby!"

Little Bobby.—"The thunder you is! Well, I don't care, I'm going to have a pair of tight pants, a shanghae coat, a shaved head, a crooked cane, a meerschaum pipe, and a pistol."

☞ A German wrote an obituary on the death of his wife, of which the following is a copy: "If mine wife had lived until next Friday she would have been dead just two weeks. Nothing is possible mit de Almity. As de tree falls so it must stand."

☞ The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 17th ult., complains that the ladies of that city are "continually buying useless articles at the stores, to get rid of Confederate notes." Where's the objection to their exchanging one useless article for another?

☞ "Why, dear me, Mr. Longshallow," said a lady, "how could you drink a quart of that hard cider at a single draught?" As soon as the man could breathe again, he replied, "I beg pardon, madam, it was so hard I couldn't bite it off."

☞ Of little human flowers, death gathers many. He places them upon his bosom, and he is transferred into something less terrific than before. We learn to gaze and shudder not, for her carries in his arms the sweet blossom of our early hopes.

☞ A printer who was going a courting, said he was "going to press."

☞ "Look out for paint," as the girl said when a fellow went to kiss her.

☞ A good many men are in the best health when they are out of spirits.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1862.

Resources of our Government.

The public mind is somewhat unfavorably influenced by the idea that we are doing that which was never done before by any nation, and that the call for six hundred thousand men by the President, and the proposed conscription in default of volunteers to fill the number, are a greater effort upon our part, and form a tax upon our national resources, beyond anything recorded in the pages of history. This, says the New York *World*, is not so. Those newspapers that harp upon this string in the face of historial facts well known to every educated person, do so in order to depress the public enthusiasm, and thus indirectly aid the rebels.—The facts are that we have not yet begun to tax our national strength and great wealth and resources in anything like the relative proportion possible, as may be seen from the statements we place before our readers respecting that which France and Great Britain did in the war from 1798 to 1815.

In the year 1813, after twenty years war in all Europe, France, with a population of 28,700,000, placed in the field an effective military force of 800,000 infantry, 100,000 cavalry, 100,000 artillerymen, and engineers, making a total of a million of men. France also had 3,500,000 horses, which consumed as much food as 30,000,000 of people. In this same year, 1813, the conscription was also issued for twelve hundred thousand men, and it was allotted as follows:---1. 350,000 drawn from those on the lists for conscription in 1812 and 1813, and from 1810 to 1813. 2. 180,000 from those on the list for 1814. 3. 120,000 men from that of 1814; 160,000 men that of 1815. Great Britain, in 1813, with a population including that of Ireland, of 18,547,720, had a total military and naval force under arms of 1,165,520 men.

The population of the loyal States is about 23,000,000, or 5,000,000 more than that of Great Britain and Ireland in 1813, and about 5,000,000 less than that of France in 1813. Our wealth and natural resources are superior to either of those nations in 1813, and, instead of being twenty years at war, this is only the 15th month of our war, when they placed these vast armies of a million men in the field, armed and equipped.

The fact is that we are just as well able to keep up this war for twenty-two years as Great Britain and France were from 1793 to 1815. There is not the slightest occasion to doubt our ample power and wealth to put down the rebellion, and to wage this war for twenty-two years, as Great Britain and France have done, with less resources. At the end of the war in 1814 the French national debt was $250,000,000, and the annual interest on the same only $12,500,000. Napoleon who was as able a financier as he was a general, never would permit inconvertible paper money to be used in France, and specie was the only legal currency existing in France during the whole of his long and expensive wars.

☞ *Godey's Lady's Book*, for September, the first magazine for that month upon our table, is a gem in its line. The frontispiece, "Contrition," is a fine and expressive engraving, and the double leaf fashion plate is too pretty to talk about. If Godey can't please the ladies, there is no use in any other man trying. He is now so far ahead of all others in this particular that the palm is justly awarded to him. But the fashion-plates are not the only notable characteristics of the Book. Each number contains patterns enough to keep a lady working all year if she wishes to learn them. The recipes alone are worth the price of the book. Price $3 per annum. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

☞ Gen. Banks is universally commended for the manner in which he handled his men in his recent engagement with Jackson at Cedar Mountain. He has shown himself a soldier in every sense of the word. He was vastly outnumbered in the opening of the engagement, yet he never faltered. His men were like him. We are sorry to learn that the injuries he received have compelled him to leave his command, for a time. Brig. Gen. Williams fills his position.

Movements of Gov. Curtin.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, of Thursday, says that Gov. Curtin has gone to Washington to consult with the President in reference to the military organization of this State, the time and manner of making the draft, and such other matters as will facilitate enlistments and drafting. The *Telegraph* adds further, that it is the desire of Gov. Curtin, if the acquiescence of the War Department can be had, to postpone the time fixed for the draft. He is induced to this, on the assurance that there are hundreds of young and active men ready to enlist, if they are permitted to go into the service under the same auspices and terms of bounty which were accorded to the other men now in the army. This only seems just. At the time the call was made for the last three hundred thousand men, large numbers of the people of the rural districts were engaged in the work of harvest. That is now finished—but volunteering is also finished, and nothing is left for such men as these but to submit to a draft, which is regarded by many as ignominious. In order that this feeling may be dispelled, and the brave men who are anxious to volunteer may have an opportunity to do so, Gov. Curtin will propose to the War Department an extension of the time fixed for a draft. It is to be hoped that in this particutar His Excellency will be successful.

Another and a still more important object of Gov. Curtin, is to induce the War Department to vest the State authorities with power to give townships, boroughs, towns, cities and counties credit for the men recruited thus far, so that the draft can be graded for such localities, throughout the Commonwealth. This seem only fair and just, because, however we may attempt to disguise the fact, there are localities in the Commonwealth in which men have boasted of their determination not to enlist, and in which the practice of interfering with volunteers has been openly encouraged.

The Murder of McCook.—The most dastardly act of the prevailing war was the cold-blooded murder of Brigadier-General Rob't McCook, by a band of guerrillas on Wednesday of last week. He was sick, and was in an ambulance on his way to Winchester, Tennessee, and when near Salem, Alabama, was waylaid by a gang of desperadoes, who tilted him out of the vehicle and then brutally murdered him. So vile an act has not heretofore been perpetrated, and it is no wonder that the rage of the Union people of Tennessee impelled them to acts of terrible retaliation. Robert McCook was one of the family of patriots from Ohio that has furnished eight or ten fine soldiers to the war. He is the second who has been killed, while one or two others have been wounded.

☞ The rebel Gen. Lee and Gen. Halleck have recently been in correspondence in relation to the orders of Gen. Pope requiring his men to subsist off the country through which they may pass. Gen. Lee threatens retaliation and a resort to uncivilized warfare. Gen. Halleck answers that no threat will deter the Government of the United States from pursuing the course recently adopted, and that it (the Government) intends to avail itself of all the advantages allowed by the rules of civilized warfare. Two of Gen. Lee's communications were so insulting that Gen. Halleck returned them unanswered.

☞ Newspaper reporters tell us that the movement of Gen. McClellan's army, with the view of occupying Malvern Hill, was frustrated by the actions of Gen. Frank Patterson, who moved his men in such a manner as to give the enemy an idea of the intentions of Gen. McClellan. It is said that he was intoxicated at the time. He has since been arrested and sent to Washington, where he will undergo a court-martial.

GEN. McCLELLAN MOVING.

The Peninsula being Evacuated.

New York, August 14.

A newspaper correspondent at Fortress Monroe, under the date of the 12th instant, says that the movements of General McClellan indicate that the great body of the Army of the Potomac is about to withdraw down the Peninsula. For the last forty-eight hours transports loaded heavily with troops are coming down the James river, and without stopping at Fortress Monroe, have gone directly up the bay to some river leading into Virginia.

A private note from Fortress Monroe, dated yesterday, says:

"The army is now moving away from Harrison's Landing, and, by to-morrow, I hear the place will be cleared. They are coming down over the Chickahominy, I learn, to Yorktown, by land.—The artillery has been shipped by water.

The pontoon bridges went up to bridge the river, night before last."

The steamer Adelaide, Capt. James Cannon, arrived here this morning from Fortress Monroe with a large number of passengers, including officers of the army and discharged soldiers, many of whom were musicians, who are discharged.

Baltimore, Aug. 14.

The regular mail boat from Harrison's Landing came down the James river yesterday, and reports the greatest activity prevailing among the fleet of transports. A number of officers of the army and navy came down from the Landing, who report the Army of the Peninsula in motion, but of course are silent as to its destination. All day yesterday Hampton Roads presented a lively scene in consequence of the arrival and departure of steamers and other vessels, and the weather was such as to facilitate army movements.

Battle at Cedar Mountain.

Washington, August 10.—The most desperate fight for the numbers engaged since the war commenced occurred yesterday at Cedar Mountain, eight miles south of Culpepper Court House, Va., between General Banks' corps d'armee of General Pope's forces and the rebels under Stonewall Jackson in person. General Pope had sent General Banks' command to the front early in the morning, and the divisions of Generals Augur and Williams took a position a mile and a half this side of the ground of the skirmish of the day previous.

In the afternoon, Crawford's brigade, of Gen. Williams' division, composed of the 46th Pa., 10th Maine, 5th Conn., and 28th New York regiments, with Best's battery of regulars, moved forward to a piece of high ground between Cedar Creek and Crooked river, some four miles north of the point where the Culpepper and Gordonsville turnpike crosses that stream. To the south of this point, distant about three-fourths of a mile, rises the Cedar mountain, a spur of the great thoroughfare range.

No sooner had our troops emerged from the timber on the north and crossed Cedar Creek, than a battery of heavy guns, located in the thick timber half way up the mountain side, opened upon them with shot and shell, and other of smaller guns from a point of timber, about three-eighths of a mile to the westward. Brest's battery of Parrot guns was immediately planted on the crest of the hill, and began replying to the two while the infantry was posted in line of battle to the right of the battery.

The enemy kept up a continuous fire from both batteries some half an hour, which was returned by Capt. Brest, when three additional relief batteries opened from as many localities.

At about five o'clock the rebel infantry was discovered in strong force upon our right and in front, supporting the batteries, when word was sent back to the main body, stating the fact, immediately. Gen. Augur's division, with the remainder of Gen. Williams' division, were thrown forward and posted upon the right of Gen. Crawford, and fronting the dense timber where the rebel infantry was posted.

Gen. Banks now rode on to the field and directed the operations of General Geary's brigade of General Augur's division, had the advance and maintained it admirably. Gen. Geary's brigade consisted of the Fifth Ohio, Seventh Ohio, Twenty-ninth Ohio, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania and Knapp's battery.

No sooner had these troops taken their places than the rebels opened musketry fire upon them from two sides and in front, aided by the batteries before mentioned.

The batteries on the mountain also kept up a most destructive fire, but the Federal troops never faltered or even winced. At half-past five the battle became general, artillery replying to artillery and infantry and desperation was the order of the day. The fight continued until dark put a stop to the carnage.

I have seen many battles during this war, but I have witnessed none where the tenacious obstinacy of the American character was so fully displayed. Our troops fought with the valor of veterans. No sooner did a volley of musketry or a charge of artillery mow down the ranks of a regiment than the gaps were closed up and a new front presented; regiment vied with regiment, and brigade with brigade, in deeds of valor, and few instances indeed were there where even individuals faltered.

The 8th and 12th regulars, attached to General Banks' corps, led by Captain Pitcher, did excellent service. Captain Pitcher was severely wounded, though not dangerously in the knee by a musket shot, but he kept the field until the end. With the setting in of darkness the firing of musketry ceased, but the artillery upon the mountain kept up random firing until near midnight. At dark our troops withdrew to a small copse of wood, about half a mile to the rear of their first position, where they were joined soon after by the corps of Generals McDowell and Sigel, who formed in their rear at 9 o'clock in the evening.

The hungry and wearied troops of Gen. Banks were relieved by portions of McDowell's command, and fell back half a mile, resting on their arms in a pleasant clover field. The night was unusually lustrous, and all prominent objects were as plainly distinguished as in the bright daylight. Thoroughfare mountain loomed up to the west, a rebel signal light now flashing through space, and our long columns standing by their muskets stretched up and down the slopes and fields were dimly descried with their faces toward the enemy.

Crawford's brigade, which had borne the brunt of the fight, threw themselves almost exhausted upon the moist grass and talked over the adventures of the battle. Some of the men incautiously made fires, and this revealing our position, the enemy commenced shelling them. Their firing was generally excellent, the shells bursting among trains of ambulances and horses, soon compelling our soldiers to move back towards Culpepper.

A panic was very nearly occasioned at this time, as the regiments took to their heels to get out of range, and, seeing so many men retreating, others that had not reached the field also started to run, and soon the roads were crowded with frightened people, who added to the existing misfortunes by telling wild stories of repulse, loss and discomfiture. Soon the Provost's guards were thrown across the roads and fields, stopping stragglers, and suffering only the wounded to pass. The wounded came in on foot in great numbers, and the ambulances were promptly on the spot to carry off those unable to walk.

The scenes that made the morning light terrible were the concomitants of all battle fields, but the unusually heavy loss of field and line officers was remarkable.—Most of our wounded are wounded in the lower limbs.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, General Pope and staff went upon the field, and were greeted with the most vociferous cheers. The General rode to the extreme front in the thickest of the fight, and came near getting into a rebel ambuscade, but he discovered his danger in time to avoid it.

We took several rebel prisoners, from whom I gained some information. It is ascertained that the rebel General Winder is killed, General Jackson is wounded slightly in the hand, and General Saxton is mortally wounded. The rebel force engaged in the battle was from forty to fifty thousand.

Two pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms were captured from the enemy.

Culpepper C. H., Va., August 12.—The flight of Jackson shows that he fears our troops. On Saturday he engaged with his whole force, numbering at least thirty thousand men, a portion of the corps of Gen. Banks, who behaved nobly, holding the enemy in check, and, with the aid of one division of McDowell's and Sigel's corps, which arrived late in the day, driving it from several positions, and, finally, from the field of battle. Jackson's loss can scarcely be less than fifteen hundred. Our loss is much less. It was the bloodiest battle of the war. On Sunday Jackson remained idle, the troops on both sides being exhausted, and on Monday he asked for a truce to bury his dead, a large proportion of which lie on the field of battle, pending which he escaped with his trains.

This morning his whole army was gone, pursued by Gen. Buford, with his cavalry and artillery, which quickened his pace towards Gordonsville, compelling him to burn bridges to save himself, and obviously not intending to stop before reaching the fortifications at Richmond. General Pope has fully met the public expectation. The enemy show their backs only. The valley of the Shenandoah and the whole country from Manassas to Gordonsville is no longer polluted by the presence of armed rebels. Jackson's servant has just come into the quarters of Gen. McDowell, and reports that Jackson admits a loss of two thousand men in the engagement of Saturday. No wonder the rebel General run.

Burning of the Steamer Golden Gate.

San Francisco, Aug 8.—The steamer Golden Gate, Captain Hudson commander, has been burned at sea. She sailed hence for Panama on the 21st ult., having 95 cabin passengers, 147 in the second cabin and steerage, and a crew of 95, making a total of 337. She had on board $1,400,000 in gold, of which Kirby Byrne & Co. shipped $10,000, and Meader, Lolor & Co. shipped the same amount.

On the 27th ult., at 4:45 P. M., when fifteen miles north of Manazanilla while the passengers were dining, an alarm of fire was given. The steamer was promptly headed for the shore, 3½ miles distant, the flames making fearful headway. At a quarter after 5 o'clock the upper deck fell in, and soon after the steamer struck the beach. The passengers and crew who had not got into the boats jumped overboard and endeavored to swim ashore. About one hundred, including five children, swam or were washed ashore alive.

The ship was burned to the water's edge, and soon disappeared.

Those on shore made their way to near Manzanilla as the steamer St. Louis arrived up from Panama.

Some few others escaped to Manzanilla in boats. One boat, with thirty persons on board, has not been heard from, and probably made the shore south of Manzanilla.

The steamer St. Louis arrived here to-night, bringing seventy-eight of the Golden Gate's passengers, all that are known certainly to be saved, and a portion of the crew.

Captain Hudson and a part of the crew remained at Manzanilla to look after the missing passengers.

Loyalty in North Carolina.—A letter from Plymouth, North Carolina, says: There are before the town five gunboats, the Perry, the Putnam, the Ceres, the Lockwood and the Shawsheen. Company F, of Hawkins' Zouaves, are in town. There is also a considerable force of North Carolina recruits, regularly mustered into the United States service, clothed, equipped, and performing valuable service for the Union cause. I came here two days ago, and I have noticed squads of stalwart men from various portions of the surrounding country coming in and offering themselves to the United States, ready and willing to spend their lives in its service. On the 25th, two days ago, the people of this county assembled in the court house in this town to organize themselves into a force to resist the rebels, and to adopt measures for the total annihilation of treason within the county limits. The court house was crowded. Resolutions were passed which expressed the loyalty of the people, and their determination to rise up, resist the rebels, and strike a blow for their own recovery.

The Ram Arkansas Destroyed.—The Petersburg *Express* of the 9th has a telegram from Richmond, dated the 8th, which says: A dispatch from General Van Dorn to Secretary Mallory states that the Confederate ram Arkansas, Lieut. Stephens commanding, had been destroyed. She left Vicksburg on Monday to co-operate in the attack on Baton Rouge. After passing Bayou Sara her machinery became deranged, and while attempting to adjust it several of the enemy's gunboats attacked her. After a gallant resistance she was abandoned and blown up. Her officers and men reached the shore in safety.

IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

VOLUNTEERS TO FILL UP NEW REGIMENTT TO BE RECEIVED UNTIL THE 22d INSTANT.

The Draft to Commence on Monday, the 4th of September.

The Counties to be credited with their excess of Volunteers.

The following important orders from the War Department at Washington, were received at head-quarters in Harrisburg, on Thursday evening:

Washington, Aug. 14.

His Excellency Gov. Curtin:

Ordered, 1*st*, That after the 15th day of this month, bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, but only to volunteers for regiments now in the field, and volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing but not yet full.

Second, Volunteers to fill up the new regiments now organizing, will be received and paid the bounty and advanced pay until the 22d day of this month, and if not completed by that time, the incomplete regiments will be consolidated and superfluous officers mustered out.

Third, Volunteers to fill up the old regiments will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the first day of September.

Fourth, The draft for three hundred thousand militia called for by the President will be made on Monday, the 4th day of September, between the hours of nine o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock P. M., and continued from day to day between the same hours until completed.

Fifth, If the old regiments should not be filled up by volunteers before the 1st day of September, a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency.

Sixth, The exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officer now in the field in the regular or volunteer service will under any circumstances be detailed to accept a new command.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Washington Aug. 14, 2-20 P. M.

Gov. Andrew G. Curtin:

Additional regulation for the enrollment and draft of militia ordered.

Eighth. That in filling all requisitions for militia, the quotas of the several States will be apportioned by the Governors among the several counties, and, where practical, among the subdivisions of counties, so that allowance shall be made to such counties, and subdivisions for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulative term of service shall not have expired

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ONWARD! ONWARD!!

EXCELSIOR OUR MOTTO!

NOW OPEN

On the corner of Branch and Annie Streets,

EAST ALTOONA,

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF GOODS!

HAVING DISPOSED OF THE entire stock of old goods in the above stand at auction, we desire to say to the public that we have just opened out an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

to which we invite the attention of the public. We are determined to sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock embraces a large and complete assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

consisting, in part, of plain and fancy Silks, all-wool Delaines, Alpacas, Challie Delaines, plain and figured Berege, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, De Barge, Travelling Dress Goods, and all the

LATEST STYLE PRINTS.

Men's Wear.

We have received a large and well selected stock of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS, such as Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Tweeds, Jeans, Corduroys, Beaver Teens, Velvet Cords, and other fashionable goods for men and boys.

WHITE GOODS.

Irish Linen, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, plain and dotted Swiss, Bobinets, Edgings, &c.

We have a large assortment of Ladies' Needlework Collars and Sets, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Gauntlets, Mitts, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Veils, &c. Also, Ticking, Checks, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of

SPRING SHAWLS.

We have received a large lot of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,

HATS & CAPS, SHAKER BONNETS, &c.,

which we are determined to sell cheaper than ever.

QUEENSWARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
HARDWARE,

Groceries, Flour,
Bacon, Cheese,
Syrups, Molasses,
Mackerel, Herring,
Carbon Oil, Fish Oil,
Drugs and Medicines,

and, in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Store.

☞ As we make our purchases almost entirely for cash, and as we will sell for

CASH ONLY,

AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable us to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business we hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GEIS & CO.

Altoona, April 15, 1862-tf

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WRITING, LETTER, NOTE, PRINTING, WRAPPING, MANILLA, TISSUE, SHOE AND HARDWARE PAPERS,

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Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers and Storekeepers, will find it to their advantage to CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

May 1st, 1862.-1y.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.*,
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BANKERS,

(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

LINDSEY'S IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER,

A SURE CURE FOR

Cancer,
Cancerous Formations,
Scrofula,
Cutaneous Diseases,
Erysipelas, Boils,
Pimples on the Face,
Sore Eyes,
Tetter Affections,
Scald Head,
Dyspepsia,
Costiveness,
Old and Stubborn Ulcers
Rheumatic Disorders,
Jaundice,
Salt Rheum,
Mercurial Diseases,
General Debility,
Liver Complaint,
Loss of Appetite,
Low Spirits,
Female Complaints,
Epilepsy or Fits,
Paralysis or Palsy,
Syphilitic Diseases and
Caries of the Bones.

Together with all other diseases having their origin in a depraved condition of the blood or circulatory system.

CASE OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1861.

Dr. G. H. Keyser:—I take pleasure in making this voluntary statement in favor of a medicine prepared by you called "Lindsey's Blood Searcher." I had suffered for five years with Scrofula which broke out on my head and forehead so as to disfigure me very much, and took off the hair when the disease made its appearance; it also broke out on my arm above and below the elbow, and eat into the skin and flesh so as to expose a fearful sore. The disease on my head went so far that several small pieces of bone came out. I was very weak and low spirited, and had given up all hope of ever getting well, as I had tried several skillful physicians and they did me no good. In September last, 1861, I was induced to try "Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher." I must confess I had no faith in patent medicines, but after I had used three bottles of Blood Searcher, the ulcers on my head and arm began to heal. I have now taken eight or ten bottles, and my head and arm are entirely well except the scars remaining from the sores. I will also state that I had the rheumatism very bad in my arms and legs. The Blood Searcher also cured the rheumatism. I am now a well man, over forty years of age, and I feel as supple and young as I did when I was twenty, and have increased in weight twenty pounds. I would also state that the disease in my forehead was so bad that when I stooped and lifted anything heavy, the blood run out of the sore. Dr. Keyser had a photograph taken of me by Mr. Cargo, the artist, after I began to get well. It does not show my appearance as bad as it was before I commenced taking the medicine. You can see the photograph, one of which is now in my possession, and also at Dr. Keyser's 140 Wood street. I would also state that I took the Blood Searcher which was made before Dr. Keyser commenced making it. Although it helped me some, I did not recover fast until I got the kind made by Dr. Keyser himself. One bottle of his did me more good than two of the old. I believe it is a great deal stronger and better. I have recommended the Blood Searcher to a great many of my friends for various diseases, and I believe it has helped the whole of them. You may publish this if you wish, and I am anxious that all who are afflicted as I was may be cured. I live in this city, No. 4 Pine street, and am employed at Collville & Anderson's Union Marble Works, 54 Wayne street.

DANIEL A. BOYD

A BLIND MAN CURED.

I live in Sligo, at Clinton Mill, and have been nearly blind in both eyes for nearly four years. I called on Dr. Keyser about three months ago and asked him to give me directions to the Institution for the Blind in Philadelphia. He told me that I need not go to Philadelphia to get well, as he had medicine that would cure me, as he said my disease was in the blood. I was treated for it two or three times in the hospital in this city, and was relieved, but my disease always returned after a month or two after I came out of the hospital. I found my disease was returning and I called, by the advice of a good friend of mine, on Dr. Keyser, who has restored my sight, and my eyes are nearly as well as ever. The Doctor gave me "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" and a wash.

DAVID KINNOLLY,
Clinton Mills, Sligo.

Pittsburg, July 5, 1861.

Witness—E. F. M'Elroy, Anderson street, Allegheny City.

A BAD SORE LEG CURED.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1861.—I hereby certify that I have had a sore leg for over a year. It was covered with ulcers and sores so that I could not work for nearly a year. My leg swelled so that I was unable to do anything for a long time, for at least six months. I tried several of the best doctors in the city, but without any benefit; finally I called on Dr. Keyser, at No. 140 Wood street, who only attended me about two weeks, and gave me but two bottles of medicine, and I am now entirely well and have continued so for six months. I am employed at the Eagle Engine House, on Fourth street, where any one can see me.

THOMAS FARRELL.

CANCER CURED.

A Letter From England.—Mr. John Pope, of Blaenavon, near Montypool, Monmontshire, England, writes as follows:

Sir:—An old woman in this place has wished me to write you respecting Lindsey's Blood Searcher, from which she found great benefit, and wishes to have a little more. She has been suffering from a disease of a cancerous nature for the last six or seven years. Her daughter who is living in America, obtained it for her, and sent her eighteen bottles. She is now quite out of it, and I have written to her daughter twice and have received no answer; of course she is anxious to get more, to get completely cured. I told her I would write to you for the agency in this country, and she felt very much pleased to hear me say so. I now beg to ask you on what terms you will supply me; you will please bear in mind the carriage, and supply me as cheap as possible. The carriage on the one dozen bottles was £1 8s 6d. The medicine was a present from her daughter. I would like to have the Blood Searcher in a jar or small cask, if you can send it in that way, or in pint or quart bottles. I will send a bill through bank or registered letter, which ever will be most convenient to you, if you will send me carrier's receipt of the parcel as security. I would send you a stamp to answer this, but as it is uncertain of this reaching you, on account of the country being in six and sevens, a term which is commonly used, you will be kind enough to charge me with the postage.

Yours, respectfully,

[Signed] JOHN POPE.

[We have seen the letter which is published in to-day's *Dispatch*, from John Pope, and believe it to be genuine.—*Editor's Dispatch Pittsburgh.*

☞ *Look for Dr. Keyser's name over the corks to prevent being imposed upon.*

Prepared and sold by Dr George H. Keyser, Pittsburgh Pa.

Sold in Altoona by A. Rouse and G. W. Kessler; in Hollidaysburg by J. R. Patton and Jacob Sysek.

June 26, 1862.-1y

Altoona Tribune.

PRINTED ON
Campbell's $650 "Country Press."

TRIBUNE POWER-PRESS

CARD & JOB

PRINTING OFFICE.

Having, within the past two years, made considerable addition to our establishment in the way of new fancy type, Screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Ruling Machine, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper Power Press, (a cut of which we give above) we are now prepared to execute anything in the line of printing or ruling in a style equal to any establishment in the State, and at prices equally low. We can execute, on short notice, all styles of

Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Cards,
Circulars, Programmes,
MAMMOTH POSTERS, SALE BILLS,
BILL AND LETTER-HEADS
Pamphlets, Pay and Check Rolls,
BLANK BOOKS,
MANIFESTS, AND BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction if we have the opportunity.

Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia and Annie streets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Departure of Our Volunteers.—On Friday morning last, the two volunteer companies recruited in this place, by Captains Szink and Gardner, departed for Harrisburg, on a special train.—Long previous to the hour at which they were to start, men, women and children commenced flocking to the depot, and by half past seven o'clock perhaps the largest concourse of people ever witnessed in the town had assembled in front of the Logan House. Business seemed to be entirely suspended, and one-half, if "not two-thirds, of the dwellings were deserted. Relatives were there to bid farewell, perhaps forever, to those near and dear to them, and the partings witnessed were sufficient to melt the hearts of the most callous. A few passed the ordeal of separation with fortitude, not deigning to meet trouble half-way, but such cases were rare, and required more self-possession than generally falls to the lot of the gentler sex.—Friends and acquaintances were there to give the parting hand and offer words of encouragement to the gallant men who were about to exchange pleasant and comfortable homes for the privations, exposures and dangers of camp life and the field of battle. Spontaneously, as it were, at the call of their country, they laid aside the hammer, and plain, and trowel, and other implements of peace, to take up the sword and musket, implements of death, and go forth to meet and repel the foes of liberty and christianity, and obtain for themselves an honorable place on the scroll of fame, or an honorable death in defence of the right. Nothing but a clear consciousness of duty could have tempted them to enter the service. All that heart could wish and friends supply was theirs at home. While all who enlisted are entitled to, and will receive, a bounty, yet we venture to say that scarcely one in ten thought of the bounty when they gave in their names. We would be sorry to know that the paltry sum offered as a bounty was necessary to wake up our young men to a sense of their duty. The only advantage gained by offering the bounty is, that it enables men who want to serve their country, but who are poor, to leave something behind for the support of those who are dependent upon them.

Shortly before eight o'clock the Altoona Brass Band escorted the companies from their recruiting offices to the cars in waiting for them, and at about eight o'clock the train pulled out, amid the vociferous cheers of the crowd at the depot and on the cars, the waving of handkerchiefs, the booming of little "Union," and music by the brass and martial bands.

Muster Roll of Captain Szink's Company.—The following is the Muster Roll of Captain Szink's company, after the examination. The letter m after the name of the person indicates married:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS:

Captain—Jacob Szink, m.
1*st Lieut.*—Alex. Marshall, m.
2*nd Lieut.*—Peter I. Trees, m.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS:

1*st Sergeant*—Thos. E. Campbell.
2*nd Sergeant*—G. H. Hawksworth, m.
3*rd Sergeant*—James H. Attick, m.
4*th Sergeant*—E. L. Russ, m.
5*th Sergeant*—Edwin Hammond, m.
1*st Corporal*—Robert Fry, m.
2*nd* " —D. A. Burtnett, m.
3*rd* " —J. E. Brown, m.
4*th* " —Wm. T. Miller.
5*th* " —Wm. Burley, m.
6*th* " —Wm. I. Marshall, m.
7*th* " —George Bartram, m.
8*th* " —John A. Kelly, m.

MUSICIANS:

Fifer—Wm. A Brumbaugh, m.
Drummer—Aug. Boyden.

PRIVATES:

Abbott, David,
Aiken, Stephen,
Boyer, Albert,
Burley, L.,
Burley, E.,
Blake, Samuel,
Brumbaugh, Jacob, m,
Brubaker, George,
Blake, W. B.,
Brown, J. A.,
Barker, George, m,
Bowen, Francis,
Baker, John, m,
Cochran, Robert, m,
Cooney, J.,
Davis, Leonard,
Dougherty, J. M.,
Davis, Morris,
Davis, John E., m,
Davis, Abel, m,
Dasher, J., m,
Evans, A., m.,
Finney, A. W.,
Green, Daniel,
Glass, J. R.,
Gearhart, F. W.,
Howell, J. C., m,
Higgins, Jno.,
Hoar, W. S.,
Haney, Patrick,
Hoarman, T.,
Irvin, G. M.,
Kissell, J. G.,
Keagy, J.,
Keresey, John,
Kerr, J. G.,
Lingenfelter, J., m.
Laub, W. A. B., m,
Long, S. A.,
Markley, Isaac, m,
McCluskey, D. A.,
Madison, John, m,
Minehart, Lewis,
Myers, Wm. H.,
Miller, Andrew,
McCluskey, G. A.,
Myers, A., m,
Myers, Joseph, m,
McLaughlin, J.,
Oswalt, D., m,
Owen, Matthew, m,
Patton, Edward,
Painter, Jacob,
Parsons, C. A., m,
Richmond, S. S., m,
Rose, John,
Rollin, John,
Rice, Rhinehart,
Robertson, Joseph, m,
Shaffer, Joseph, m,
Schlag, Adolph, m,
Sharrer, Philip,
Steel, Samuel, m,
Springer, Wm., m,
Stackhouse, Henry,
Stewart, A., m,
Stoner, C. A.,
Szink, Harry,
Trees, J. C.,
Vuch, J.,
Williamson, S. H.,
Walton, John, m,
Woods, Thomas, m,
West, William, m.

We have not yet received a copy of the muster roll of Capt. Gardner's company, but expect to have it in time for our next issue. We learn that there are only six married men in that company.

...IMPROVED...

...OD SEARCHER.

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OF DANIEL A. BOYD.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1861.

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...BLOOD SEARCHER." I had suffered for
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...at Clinton Mill, and have been nearly
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...who had removed my sight, and my
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...medicine" and a book.

DAVID KENNOLLY,
Clinton Mills, Sligo.

...1861.

...t Elroy, Anderson street, Allegheny

...

...SOME LEG CURED.

...ember 21, 1861.—I hereby certify that
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THOMAS FARRELL.

...NCER CURED.

...ny.—Mr. John Vogt, [illegible]
...Monongahela Railroad, [illegible]
...in this place and vicinity, [illegible]
...Lindsey's Blood Searcher, [illegible]
...humor, and believing it to be [illegible]
...a trial. [illegible]
...a number of bottles, which [illegible]
...a cure. [illegible]
...a sore on his leg, which [illegible]
...for a number of years, and [illegible]
...to walk

TRIBUNE DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &C.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. A. B. Clark, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Rev. W. Lee Stockwood, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Rev. C. L. Bergfeld, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST.—Rev. A. H. Sunnows, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN.—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC.—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor.—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC.—Rev. ——————, Pastor.—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST.—Rev. Alexander Johnston, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train East arrives	3.30 P.M.,	leaves	3.40 P.M.
" " West "	7.00 A.M.,	"	8.10 A.M.
Fast " East "	12.55 A.M.,	"	1.00 A.M.
" " West "	8.05 P.M.,	"	8.20 P.M.
Mail " East "	7.30 A.M.,	"	7.45 A.M.
" " West "	6.45 P.M.,	"	7.00 P.M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train West, and Mail Train East and West.

☞ THE BRANCH TRAIN also makes one trip to Huntingdon, leaving Hollidaysburg at 10.15 A. M.—Altoona at 10.40 P. M.—and arriving at Huntingdon at 1.20 P. M. Returning.—Leaves Huntingdon at 1.20 P. M.—Altoona at 3.15 P. M.—and arrives at Hollidaysburg at 3.45.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	7 15 A. M.
Western Way	7 30 "
Hollidaysburg	7 15 A. M. & 6 30 P. M.
Western Through	7 20 P. M.
Eastern Through	7 30 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	7.30 A. M. & 6 45 P. M.
Western Through	7 30 A. M.
Eastern Through	7 50 "
Western Way	8 20 P. M.
Eastern Way	6 45 "

Queens Hours:—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. till 7 30 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A. M.

GEO. W. PATTON P. M.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 231, A. Y. M., meets on third Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189, R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the third story of Jaggard's Hall.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 632, I. O. of O. F., meets every Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7½ o'clock.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjt. General—R. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts,—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—Samuel McCamant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kirkwood.
Clerk to Commissioners—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Arnold.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Mesmmer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John W. Humes.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John Lemon, Michael Stone, C. B. Mosettler, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Burkholder.
Chief Engineer of Fire Department—Daniel Laughman.
Assistant Engineers—H. C. Dern, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman.
Hook and Ladder Men—Wm. Snyder, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
Collector of Taxes—Joseph K. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. K. Ely.
Auditors—John A. Nichols, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessor—Jacob Hosser, J. L. Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward—John B. Wertel.
" " West Ward—Michael Clabaugh.
" " North Ward—John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward—Wm. Rodemer, John Hickey.
" West Ward—Geo. W. Kessler, Jno. Bowman.
" North Ward—Robt. Green, Alex. McCormick

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders,
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c.,

intended for the Spring and Summer trade.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and tailors, under the "Custom," has no hesitancy in saying that no one make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner, that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has plainly been proven that

he has the very man that can make,
Clothes in the finest, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. Try the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, Afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Infirmities of the Sexual Organs. Medical Advice given gratuitously to the Poor. Valuable remedies prepared by the Physicians of the Association, and all other Medicines of the Sexual Organs, and on the Most Reasonable Terms. Pamphlets, one of the Benevolent, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. WILLIAM HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [June 22, 1859.-1y.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paints, also Chrome Green, Yellow, Paris Green, Dry and Ground all at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at [1-tf.] G. W. KESSLER'S.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Dental Remedies

ARE

THE BEST in the WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH

AND

A SWEET BREATH,

AND

CURING TOOTHACHE & NEURALGIA!

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali or any injurious substance. Price, 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH.—Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from TOOTHACE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a *Treatise on Preserving Teeth?* Get DR. WM. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another.—Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society. Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

DR. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES are for sale in this place by G. W. KESSLER.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW

Furniture Polish

Prepared from an improved receipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this New Furniture Polish, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house, and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, New York. ☞ SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED. Address,

BOX 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS!

THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE Great Rebellion;

—OR—

THE HEROISM OF

Our SOLDIERS & SAILORS.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 VOL., LARGE 12MO. PRICE $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering and hair-breadth escapes of our Soldiers and Sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the causes of the War, by John Lothrop Motley, L. L. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of any heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to Soldiers desiring to act as Agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY

OF

American Manufactures,

FROM 1608 TO 1860.

BY DR. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 VOLS., 8vo.

Vol. I. now ready. Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S

LEGAL ADVISER;

Or, How to Save Money, by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY;

OR,

1000 CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.

Cloth, $1. This has been re-published in England.

Every business Man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS!

PERSONS WHO WISH TO BUY a Piano of the best makers will be offered what they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, by addressing

FILE,

Care of JOY, COX & Co., Publishers' Agents,
NEW YORK, P. O.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

NORTH WARD AHEAD!

NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for style, quality and Price cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and, as it is quite an object in these war-exciting times for every one to purchase where they can get the BEST article at the LOWEST PRICE, he would say that he can and will sell AS LOW, if not A LITTLE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will DEFY COMPETITION. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR,

LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,
MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,

MEN AND WOMEN'S HOSE, HATS AND CAPS,
Ginghams, Lawns, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,
Dried Peaches and Dried Apples, Plain and
Canvassed Hams, &c., &c., &c.

He will sell the AMERICAN PRINTS at 12½ cents.
FAST MADDER COLORS, 10 "
FANCY DELAINES, from 12½ to 25 "
Fine Bleached MUSLINS yard wide, 12½ "
" " ⅞ " 10 "
" " ¾ " 6½ "
Heavy Unbl'ched " yard " 12½ "
" " ⅞ " 10 "
" " 8 and 10 "
LAWNS, from 8 to 15 "
LADIES' SLIPPERS, from 40 to 50 "
" Fine, French, Sewed, Heeled BOOTEES, $1 25
" Pegged " 1 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTS, 2 75
" GOAT " 2 50
BOYS' GOAT, (Nos. 4 and 5,) 1 50
MEN AND BOYS' OXFORD TIES, from 75 cents to 1 00
MEN'S CALF MONROES, 1 00
All sizes of MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, very low.

GROCERIES Rio Coffee at 20 cents, White Sugar 11 and 12½ cents, Brown Sugar from 7 to 10 cts.; Best Honey and Lovering's Syrup, at 60 cts.; Sugar House Molasses, 40 cts.; Baking Molasses, 31 to 40 cts.; together with Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., and all other articles of Goods just as low as any other house can sell. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. A. SPRANKLE.

Altoona, May 1, 1862. North Ward.

THE HEROES OF PEACE

AND

THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,

in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War fr the Union,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form, ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum*.

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

CATALOGUES, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway,
Aug8-1y near St. Nicholas, New York.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

Annie Street, East Altoona, a few doors above Branch Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which he will sell at prices equally as low as his competitors. His stock consists of

FLOUR, FEED,
BACON, HAMS,
FISH, SALT,
POTATOES, COFFEE,
SUGAR, TEA.
SPICES, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, HERBS,
BRUSHES,
BUCKETS, BROOMS,
RAISINS, LEMONS.
ORANGES, FIGS,
DATES, COMBS,
SOAPS, KNIVES.
BUTTER, EGGS,
CONFECTIONERIES, DRIED FRUIT,
AND DRUGS OF ALL KINDS.

I invite the public to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to please in quality and price.

May 8, 1862-tf WM. H. PERCIVAL.

EVERYBODY CALLS AT JESSE SMITH'S.

when they want fashionable

Hats & Caps.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his

Spring & Summer Styles of HATS, CAPS,

MISSES' FLATS, &C.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.

Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

WM. S. BITTNER,

Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

J. G. ADLUM,

Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman. October 1, 1857.

$25]. EMPLOYMENT! [$75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, E. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Sept. 12-1y.]

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St. March 17, 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstances for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.

Jan. 24, '56-tf]

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by

Oct. 15-tf] J. B. HILEMAN.

BELGIUM CANARY BIRDS FOR SALE. Apply to G. W. FISHER, Portrait Painter, Altoona, Pa. [June 19-3t.

PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

DO YOU WANT A HAT OR CAP, cheap or fine?—go to LAUGHMAN'S.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

SAMUEL I. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINYERS

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES of *all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he would say that he can and will sell AS LOW, if not A LITTLE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will DEFY COMPETITION. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR,

LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,
MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,

MEN AND WOMEN'S HOSE, HATS AND CAPS,
Ginghams, Lawns, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,
Dried Peaches and Dried Apples, Plain and
Canvassed Hams, &c., &c., &c.

He will sell the AMERICAN PRINTS at 12½ cents.
FAST MADDER COLORS, 10 "
FANCY DELAINES, from 12½ to 25 "
Fine Bleached MUSLINS yard wide, 12½ "
" " ⅞ " 10 "
" " ¾ " 6½ "
Heavy Unbl'ched " yard " 12½ "
" " ⅞ " 10 "
" " 8 and 10 "
LAWNS, from 8 to 15 "
LADIES' SLIPPERS, from 40 to 50 "
" Fine, French, Sewed, Heeled BOOTEES, $1 25
" Pegged " 1 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTS, 2 75
" GOAT " 2 50
BOYS' GOAT, (Nos. 4 and 5,) 1 50
MEN AND BOYS' OXFORD TIES, from 75 cents to 1 00
MEN'S CALF MONROES, 1 00
All sizes of MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, very low.

GROCERIES Rio Coffee at 20 cents, White Sugar 11 and 12½ cents, Brown Sugar from 7 to 10 cts.; Best Honey and Lovering's Syrup, at 60 cts.; Sugar House Molasses, 40 cts.; Baking Molasses, 31 to 40 cts.; together with Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., and all other articles of Goods just as low as any other house can sell. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. A. SPRANKLE.

Altoona, May 1, 1862. North Ward.

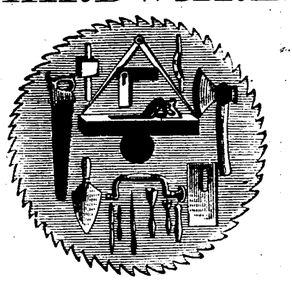
ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

HARDWARE.



The subscribers have added Hardware to their line of business, and are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

Spring & Summer Goods!!!

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,

together with a grand and magnificent assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, DeBeges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

ALSO.

Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Call and examine his Stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Altoona, April 4, 1862.

POKED OUT AGAIN!

The undersigned would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, as he has again opened out

AT HIS OLD STAND,

on Virginia st., a few doors below the Supt's Office,

with an entirely new and fresh supply of

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,

such as

FLOUR, BACON, FISH,
SALT, POTATOES,
CHEESE, CORN-MEAL, MILL-FEED
OATS, RYE, CORN,

TEAS of all kinds, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, BAKING MOLASSES, TOBACCO, CIGARS, DRIED FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS, BRUSHES, Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, Stationery, Notions, Candies, &c. Also a large stock of

LIQUORS!

All the above goods will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices. Come one—come all! See for yourselves, and be convinced. No charge for examining my stock.

April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned is about starting a Tannery, and wishes to buy or trade for

400 CORDS

of good ROCK OAK BARK, and also for HIDES, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Altoona, April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with the choicest brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

$30. EMPLOYMENT! $100.

Commercial Agents Wanted

TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address (with stamp)

CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen'l Agent,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co. DETROIT, MICH.
May 8, 1862-1y

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscribhr would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard. H. R. MYERS.

July 25, 1861.-tf.

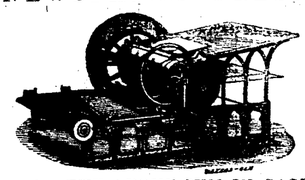
BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

Jan. 27, '59-tf

CAMPBELL'S

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR

NEWSPAPER PRESS.



FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR,

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form 27 x 44 inches with two rollers, weighs, boxed for shipment, 4200 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

There is included with the Press, one rubber blanket, two sets roller-stocks, and two roller-moulds.

Boxing and carting, $25 extra.

I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address

A CAMPBELL,
No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

Sept. 19, 1861.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine those Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to fit me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-3m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

GROCERY, PROVISION AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and ever